THE INSURRECTION.

Important Military Movements in Eastern Virgina.

Proparations for an Advance Upon the Manassas Junction.

Arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment at Alexandria.

MEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GEN. BUTLER.

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Fortifications Erected to Command the Mouth of James River.

Interesting from the Harper's Ferry Region.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridges Destroyed.

The Railroad Track Obstructed by the Rebels.

Sceupation of Bird's Point, Opposite Cairo, by Federal Troops.

Important Intelligence from

Rumored Refusal of France and England to Receive the Southern Commissioners.

Embarkation of the Naval Brigade for Fortress Honroe.

REPORED REFUBAL OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH-ERN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. M was rumored to-day that advices by the last Eurosteamer have been received at the State Depart ment, announcing the formal refusal of the French and English governments to recognize the Southern Commisieners in their official capacity-

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. The conversations in diplomatic circles recently re-ported, to the effect that the Confederate Commissioners had an interview with Lord John Russell and M. Thouvenel, and had been told that they could not be recognised here later than the one which brought advices that the been recognized in London, and had not yet applied to be admitted in Paris.

position to accede to the Paris Declaration abolishing pri steering has been rejected. It is understood that these there has been no arrival from Europe so late as the day of their arrival there. Indeed, it is not yet known that

The intimations of Great Britain, that the revolutionists of the Southern States must be treated as belligerents, tion with Peru, bad our government listened to the proposition of the Peruvian government and accepted John Bull as an arbiter, as the question turns upon the acacknowledged rights of belligerents. Our government has escaped the mortification of being told by our neighbor, at our own request, that circumstances alter cases.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. partment of State for thirty years, but recently removed by Governor Seward, was to-day arrested for uttering disloyal sentiments. It appears that in conversation with a gentleman in Georgetown, he stated, among other things, who were despatched to England, and that he knew that she would recognise the Southern confederacy. Markot asked leave of the Justice to explain what he said to th vitness. He stated that he was an intimate acquaintance of Dudley Mann, one of the Southern Commissioners t tion, a letter from him, in which he stated positively that England and France would recognise the Southern confederacy. In the conversation the witness expresse the opinion that the European Powers would not recog nise the Southern confederacy. The prisoner expresse a different opinion, and referred to this letter as the ground for it. He declared that he was ready to show that letter to the President at any time, and claimed be a good Union man. The Justice held him until fur ther orders from General Mansfield. The prisoner was

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Washington, May 28, 1861.

A new military department has been formed by Ger Scott out of that portion of Virginia lying east of the Alleghanies and north of James river, exclusive of Fortrees Monroe and vicinity, and Brigadier Genera McDowell has been appointed to its command. His staff will consist of Colonel P. Stone, Fourteenth infantry, who has recently rendered inestimable services in organizing the District militia; Captain R. O. Tyler; Brevet Captain James B Fry, and Lieutenant Putnam, of the Topographical Engineers. General McDowell will at once establish his headquarters on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and in person direct the movements of the army of invasion. He is one of the most loyal, able and energetic officers of the army, and will certainly do credit to the impor

tant post of which he has just taken charge.

The department to the command of which General mbis and Western Maryland, that officer will be retained in command of for the present. It is known, however, that a second drmy column will be moved, under his command, at an early date, from this

point to Harper's Ferry.

It is understood that further advances upon Virginia soil will not be made by the army concentrated at Alax. andria and on Arlington Heights, until the government movements upon the rebels from other points. I venture to say that a decisive blow will be struck in Fastern Virginia at the same time that operations down the Missie sippi, by the army to be collected in Southern Illinois in course of the next few weeks, will commence.

Additional troops are being daily despatched across the river from this point, and as fast as the ten additional | Marine Band discoursed the music.

evening, by way of Georgetown. They took rations for three days along, and left their camping equipage be-hind. It is supposed that they will be employed on important reconnoitering service.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK REGIMENT AT ALEXANDRIA,

Washington, May 28, 1861.
The Seventy-first regiment received orders at a late hour last night to hold "homselves in readiness to march at short notice. The order was received with immense m by the members, who have grown somewhat tired of the monotonous guard duty they have been per-forming at the Navy Yard and vicinity, and on the government cruisers down the Potomac river, since their arrival here. At two o'clock A. M. the regiment embarked upon steam transports for Alexandria, at which point they

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA AND ITS VICI-NITY.

I learn from a government officer that the Secretary of War made application, some days ago, for a large quan-tity of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, to be used on the Orange and Alexandria road. The Secretary of War, through his agents, is making arrangements, and will soon have that road in working order fo rtation of men and supplies. The first move will probably be made, as I indicated yesterday, on the Manassas Gap Junction, which is regarded as a highly important position, being about thirty miles from Alex andria, on the Richmond road, and which, when once in the operations of the rebels.

The citizens appear to submit to the new occupation with a sort of sulien can't-belp myself feeling; they stand around in small squads, but appear desirous of avoiding the military. Leaving Alexandria about six P. M. I passed the camp of the New York Seventh, and heard they had just received orders to return to Camp Cameron.

Passengers from Alexandria to night state that nothing rtance had occurred there to-day. The outpost however, were being extended further into Virginia. Caleb Lyon of Lyondale; Colonel E. G. Parker, late of General Butler's Aid; Colonel Mix and S. P. Hanscom made a tour through Virginia to-day, and dashed out five miles beyond the federal pickets, and suddenly came upon secession pickets, and came near being cap tured, but fortunately escaped by the aid of a pair of good horses. They were unsuccessfully pursued.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The First New Hampshire regiment, under Colonel Tap encamped. The regiment has received the highest praise from military officers and civilians, for its martia bearing and perfection of equipments. It brought sixteen wagon loads of commissariat stores, and forty nurses, sixteen of whom are ladies. Only a few cases of sickness have occurred, and they are slight and well

The Eighth and Ninth regiments of New York Volunteers arrived this evening.

The Fourteenth New York regiment is encamped on

the estate of Mr. Hall, east of the Seventh. The guards of this regiment arrested two secession spies last night. Lieutenant Colonel Fowler has been slightly injured by the fall of his horse. He will be able to report for duty

Private Black, of the Fourteenth New York regiment, is still in a dangerous condition, although the hope of his recovery is somewhat increased. the First and Second Ohio regiments exchanged their

d muskets to day for improved arms. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. The violent storm that prevailed here last night caused ome damage to the encampment of the New York second regiment. Nearly all their tents were blown

Commodore Paulding has completed an arrangem the signal book for the naval service. The Southern traitors will no longer be able to embarrass the federal vessels by their familiarity with the old system of sig-

General Walbridge, of New York, is here, and is urging upon the government to accept all the men who desire to enlist for the war, until at least four or five hunis thought, will make the war a bloodless one, and es tablish the military character of the nation abroad, as well as overcome treason at home. It is a Christian and humane idea to crush the rebellion with the least possi

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, is here, to counteract the efforts of patrictic gentlemen from Illinois to secure the accept ance of independent regiments from that State. The Go verpor may find that his mission will bear fruits he is not at all likely to relish. If the government is willing to accept the services of corps raised, subsisted and of Chicago, he who has anything but earned laurels by his management of military matters in Illinois should be

Frederick Hecker's Illinois regiment will it is thought be accepted by the government.

The probability is that the brigade of Carl Schurz. to Spain, who is now here, will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

The regiments to be raised under the command of F. P. Stanton, for operations in New Mexico and Arizona will consist of hardy frontiersmen, inured to the hard ships of campaigning in the far West. The government will withdraw all the regular forces from the Territories

Miss Lander will go to Massachussets in a few days to perfect arrangements for the care of sick soldiers of that State. She has been of great service in the Capitol hos-

Arrests of secession sympathizers continue to be made in the capital. The traitorous personages are required to take the oath of allegiance, and are kept imprisoned in case of refusal.

The prisoners of war made in Alexandria and vicinity will probably be liberated on taking an oath not to scale take up arms against the United States government.

A detachment of Company B, Second cavalry, under Lieutenants Tompkins and Gordens, took an active part in burning the seven bridges on the Alexandria and Lees burg Railroad, and making a number of prisoners.

On inquiry of several New York guests at Willard's Hotel, it is ascertained that Mr. Van Valkenburgh parts with them at noon on a visit to Alexandria. Therefore the report of his arrest as a spy cannot be true.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh has not only been in the confi dence, but in the service of the government, for a month past. He and his friends laugh at the absurdity of the story concerning him. It is true that some weeks ago he was arrested by the secessionists in Alexandria, while on business there, and this probably was the foundation for

the present story.

The belief that the President has determined to tender Colonel Fremont a Major Generalship elicits much gravi-

Ex-Governor Banks is here by invitation of the Secre

The Washington City Councils have passed a resolution of respect to Colonel Ellsworth. There are upwards of two hundred contractors here,

from the North and West, looking after the beef contract which is to be awarded on Thursday next. The competition will be very great. It will not be awarded, how ever, to the lowest bidder. The government will see that it is given to parties who are not only competent but re-

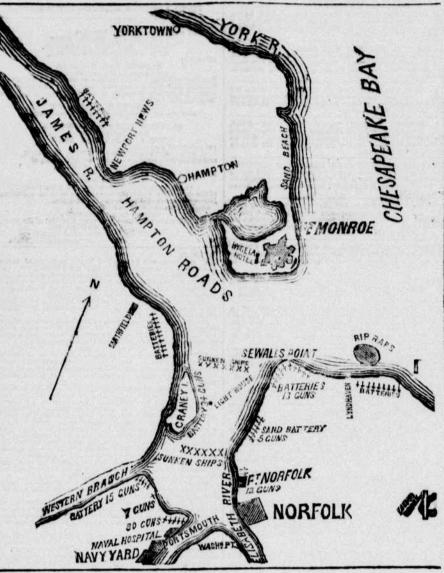
The steamer Philadelphia sailed, in command of Cap tain West, at four o'clock this afternoon, for Forts Washington and Monroe, with ammunition and despatches.

The schooner Sea Gull arrived at the Navy Yard to-day from Providence, bringing supplies for the Rhode Island regiment. In her cargo was a liberal supply of clams.

which the donors may regret to learn were unfortunately spoiled by the length of the passage. The steamer Mount Vernon is again affoat, and will ge

on the ways to-day for repair. mence throng of civil and military dignitaries. The presentations were made by Col. Lamon to the President, and by Mr. Commissioner Blake to Mrs. Lincoln. The

OPERATIONS NEAR FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK.



important points of manouvre of both the federal and rebel forces. The illustration embraces Fortress Monroe and the peninsula formed by the James and York rivers, and also Norfolk and the important military works in its vicinity. The concentration of United States troops at Fortress Monroe seems to be not for the purpose of at tacking Norfolk direct, but rather for interior land opera tions in driving the robels from their entremched positions on the margins of the York and Jame rivers, and thus gradually clear the way for more extended operations towards Richmond, by throwing a large force of United States troops between that city and Norfolk, thus cutting off the communica tion between them, while a second solumn of federal roops approach from the direction of Washington. General Butler has already pushed his outposts as far as Hampton, a small place on the James river, five miles from Fortress Monroe. That place is now occupied by the Vermont regiment, who gained the place after a brief skirmish with the rebels. The bridge that crossed the parrow peck of water in the rear of Fortress Monroe was lestroyed by the rebels after the federal troops crossed it.

Sewall's Point, the extreme outpost of Norfolk, has derived an historical character within the past week. from the fact that the batteries and military works on it were very spiritedly attacked last week by the United States gunboat Star, when a full reconn ce of the teries at Crancy Island, Lynnhaven, Smithfield, the Gos port Navy Yard, and all the avenues approaching Norfolk. It is reported that the garrison of Norfolk and its contiguous outposts number nearly fifteen thousand men. locality ere long. Newport News, on the James river, is now occupied by General Butler, where he intends

INTERESTING FROM FORT MONROE.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORT MONROE, May 25, 1861.

Arrival of Colonel Duryce's Zouaves-Their Enthusi Reception-They Go Into Camp-Arrival of Massach setts Troops-Preparing for Active Service-Tre Vermo and Troy Regiments-Armed Rebels Captured-Vir pintans Claiming the Protection of the Stars and Stripes—The Slaves Catching New Ideas—Virginia Blaves Being Sent Further South—How to Direct Letter

This has been a very exciting day, and the busy not f preparation is heard on every hand.

At an early hour the steamer Alabama, with the New York Zouaves, Colonel Duryee, came to an anchor in th Roads, and was received by rousing cheers from the crew of the Minnesota, who had manned the yards to greet the new arrival. The Minnesota and the other ships in the harbor dipped their flags, which was ac knowledged by a like proceeding on the Alabama, with loud cheers and tigers from the New York boys, and music by the band.

After the officers had come ashore to report their arrival and receive instructions as to their camp ground they returned, and in a short time the steaming Yanko ran alongside of the steamer and transferred the regi ment to the shore, landing them near the camp of the Second New York Volunteers, which is on the mainland. a mile and a half from the fort. The camp equipage beggage, &c., is now being put on shore, and before set the regiment will be in camp.

I have not had time to visit their camp as yet, but

shall do so to morrow, and at the same time call upo the Second Volunteers at their quarters.

An hour after the arrival of the Alabama Pembroke, from Boston, came bringing two full companies to reinforce the Massachusetti Third and Fourth regiments here. She also brought

large quantity of military stores of all descriptions, posides a mail. The troops from here were disembarked, and marched to their quarters in the fort.

Orders have been given by General Butler to the Fourth Massachusetts to be ready to march at seven o'clock to morrow morning, and thirty rounds of ball cartridges were distributed to them this afternoon, besides a quantity of articles necessary to fully equip between. I know nothing of the movements of the regiment, but it seems to be only for the purpose of taking a strong position in the woods on the beach to the portheast of the fort, about a mile distant, in the nature of a picket or outpost. The regiment is ready for any service.

picket or outpost. The regiment is ready for any service.

The First regiment of Vermont volunteers left their quarters at the Hygeia Hotel this morning, and with their camp equipage, marched over the bridge and will pitch their tents near the New York regiments at the other end and on Virginia soil. About 2,500 mer will be encamped in one field, and any additional regiments which may arrive will be immediately placed in camp near them. Strong pickets have been thrown out, and the line of sentinels doubled to make secure. All the troops are in the best of spirits and anxious for fight.

Colonel Carr signalized his arrival at his camp by ar-

Colonel Carr signalized his arrival at his camp by arresting three or four mounted secessionists who were making themselves very obnoxious to the men by their impertinent curiosity in spying out the position of the camp, and the number and disposition of the troops. Two of them were well mounted and armed, and when challenged turned to escape, but were brought to by an order to fire upon them if they did not stop. Their persons were examined by Colonel Carr, who found upon them loaded revolvers and swords, and as their conduct was so suspicious Colonel Carr brought them to the fort, where it was ascertained that they were residents near the fort, and their names were colonel Swell and Colonel Willis. They were examined by Col. Dimmick and dis charged, as nothing could be found upon them justifying a detention.

This morning two families were permitted to pass our lase to claim the protection of our flag. They had been nel Carr signalized his arrival at his camp by ar

OPERATIONS NEAR FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK.

We publish to day another illustration of the present important points of maneouvre of both the federal and

Not a day passes but some poor man comes to this post to escape the outrages which the rebels heap upon those suspected of harboring a secret love of the Union, and some of them bear marks upon their persons which show that the rebels de not confine themselves to threats alone, but frequently resort to stripes to drive out those whom they distike General Butler in good time will punish these guilty miscreants for thair outrages all them a lesson they will hardly forget in a life-

time.

The slaves are beginning to catch new ideas. On time.

The slaves are beginning to catch new ideas. On Thursday three large, realthy negroes came into the fort and asked protection. They said that they were to be sent to work on the enemy's batteries the next day, and had, with a large number of negroes, been confined in a brick boose under guard, previous to being marched to the batteries. General Butter ordered them to be put to work, and they are now engaged about the fort in various duties, as folly and cheerful as could be desired. There will be a precious few of these black fellows sent back to their masters. When they cross our lines they are safe. I learn that the Virgunians are rapidly sending their slaves further Sent to get them out of the way in case of a conflict. Many slaveholders about here samit that the institution is forever abolished in this State, if the war continues, and there can be little doubt of the correctness of their opinions.

The Baltimore boat Georgianna beought 1,700 barrels of pilot bread, and some ordnance stores, for the Quarter master of the pest. The consumption of provisions is, of course, immense, and will grow larger as the remorce-manus arrive.

What is imperatively needed here is a large and efficient transportation train. There are only enough horses and wagons here for the ordinary duties of the Quartermaster, and it will be instantly seen how important it is

and wagons here for the ordinary duties of the Quarter-master, and it will be instantly seen how important it is that a large quantity be sent immediately. There will be ten or fifteen thousand troops in camp, a mile or more from the fort, and provisions must be sent to them, and adequate means of transportation promptly supplied. I hope the authorities will see to this.

hope the authorities will see to this.

It is rumored that a movement will be made on the batteries on Elizabeth river to merrow, but I doubt it greatly. However, to morrow will tell the story.

Letters directed to this post, to come by mail, must be directed via Baltimore, and they will come safely, if not quickly. Otherwise they will await the sailing of transports from New York.

LANDING OF GEN. BUTLER AT NEWPORT WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861.

The Navy Department received advices this morning on Sewall's Point. Extensive arrangements were being made for that purpose. It will be several days before General Butler will be ready. When the attack is made it will be by both land and sea, and carried as speedily Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and the brother of Genera

Butler, arrived here this evening from Fortress Monroe They left there late last evening.

General Butler yesterday ordered twenty-five hundred men, with five vessels, under convoy of the Harriet Lane. to proceed to a point near the mouth of James river, called Newport News. The object he has in view in this movement is to hold this point and protect the mouth of James river. He commenced work immediately by throwing up fortifications and intrenchments. The position is a most favorable one, and he will be able to hole

The last transport was fired at by the Sewall's Point

rified cannon, but the range was too great to be effe At the fort affairs were progressing favorably. Ther are constantly coming in from the surrounding country quite a number of slaves, who are desirous of being se at work. There were up to yesterday upwards of forty.

The General holds them as contraband of war. The steamer Live Yankee, Captain Germain, arrived at the Navy Yard to-day from Fort Monroe. She towed up three schooners captured by the blockading fleet in Hamp ton Roads. They are the British schooner Tropic, of Na sau. New Providence, loaded with tobacco; the Georgi ana, of St. George, Va., and the General Knox, of The ten, Maine, with oak timber. They are moored near the

The Troy (New York) regiment arrived at Fort Monroe amongst whom was a Colonel of the secession army Colonel Duryee's Zouaves were under arms twice within upon them.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1861. A gentlemen who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and name through Richmond and Fredericksburg, says that General Butler had not commenced operations. It was understood at Norfolk that his reinforcements had not tmost vigilance exercised. It was impossible to ascertain the number of troops a

Norfolk, Portamouth and Gosport, but my informant ceti mates them at twenty thousand. Reinforcements had been arriving on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. He ascertained that these troops came from Weldon, N. C., and Columbia, S. C. and Lynchburg, but is certain none came from Richmond. No apprehensions whatever were felt at Norfolk that that place could be taken. He earned at Petersburg that twenty-eight cars full of troops had passed there on Saturday from Weldon. At Richmond he thinks there are at least fifteen thousand troops. Be was informed on what he regarded as good authority that measures were being taken to defend river, and is guarded against by batteries along that stream, and by earthwork and other fortifications be

tween the place of landing and the city. He was inform heavy artillery.

thousand troops on the hills, and that the natural defences of the place were strengthened by numerous bat-

Frem a Baltimorean, direct from Manageas Gap Junetion, I learn that the Southern forces there largely reinforced on Sunday night by | Oarolina, ! Tennessee and South Carolina | from Staunton and Lynchburg. Earthworks were constructed, defending the railroad junction My informant saw but few heavy guns mounted, but was informed that more were expected daily. He is satisfied it is the determination of the rebels to make desperate

Marshal Bonifant reported to Judge Taney this more ing, that he went to Fort McHenry and sent in his card announcing his business to serve a writ of attachment on General Cadwallader, and that General Cadwallader senhim word he had no reply to make. Marshal Boulfant was not admitted into the fort.

OPERATIONS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON THE BALTI MORE AND OHIO BAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. government received intelligence this morning that three of the large bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Grafton, have been blown up by the rebel troops. It appears that they had heard that a large force, under command of General McClelland, had taken up their line of march for Wheeling and Parkers-Immediately on receipt of this information the rebels despatched a large force and destroyed three of the most important bridges beyond Grafton is one bundred miles east of Wheeling, and one hundred miles from Parkersburg. The distance from Harper's Ferry to Grafton is two hundred miles.

The revel ferces have, so government is informed, completed their arrangements for blowing up all the brieges and acqueducts between Harper's Ferry and Grafton. Their object in destroying these bridges is to prevent the Northwestern troops from coming by the railroad beyond Wheeling. There is no doubt that it is the deliberate intention of the rebel troops to destroy every bridge and acqueduct east and west of Harper's Ferry. They have succeeded in precipitating an in mense rock upon the track near Harper's Ferry, and have thereby not only stopped all communication, but have locked up at that point some twenty-five of the finest engines on that great road.

Information has been received here that over two thousand Ohio troops from Camp Denison, yesterday took possession of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, from Parkersburg to Graplin, a distance of eighty miles intervening, and proceeded in the latter direction A large number also crossed the Ohio three miles from

Wheeling, for the same destination. This is indicative of events at Harper's Ferry.

REPORTS FROM CHAMRERSBURG. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 28, 1861. The camp opposite Williamsport was reinforced by 500 roops on Monday night and four fleid pleces. They are

without regular army supplies, but are fed by the seces gion ats in the neighborhood. On Monday about fifty mee, under protence of bathing. sounded the bottom of the river for a considerable distance. It is now believed they contemplated fording it. It is known that the secessionists at Williamsport and Hagerstown are concecting a plan to enable the Virginians to invade Washington county This move is supposed to incicate an attempt to interfere with the election of old Frank Thomas to Congress, which is

deemed an overwhelming certainty.

The Union men of Hagerstown have nearly completed

Captain Ayers. The Second and Third regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived here this morning, and are comfortably quartered in the public buildings.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORS, May 28, 1861. A special despatch from Williamsport to the American says that the Virginian camp opposite that place was rejuforced by two cannon and two additional companies on Sunday. Mysterious movements have been going on

in the camp for the past two days. mail to pass after eleven o'clock to-day.

The camp is guarded with great care, neither friend nor foe being permitted to visit it. Only two companies have been on parade since Friday. All this may be only mask to cover retreat, or they may be preparing

cross the river to Williamsport. Our Home Guards keep a perpetual watch, and stand ready at any hour to dispute their passage over the

The camp is in a very unsafe position, being in the toe of a horse shoe, where the supply of provisions and all possibility of retreat might be easily cut off. Manifestly this is what Colonel Allen fears.

escaped into Pennsylvania.

Bollman's Rock at the Point of Rocks, ten miles this ide of Harper's Ferry, has been thrown across the track and into the canal. Passengers change cars there. No freight trains are running. The Virginians are using the track between the rock and the Ferry for the transpor tation of troops and munitions.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Washington, May 28, 1861.
At the regular parade of the Seventh this morning, Col. Lefferts ordered his men to form a squad, and addressin them, said that the thirty days for which the regi ment had enlisted had now expired, but that government was still in want of their services, and that hence he hoped the regiment would consent to stay as long as it was wanted. If it did, those members whose presence was indispensably ne cessary at home would be granted leave of absence The question was then put, when the men, with a manimous shout, expressed their willingness to serve a long as the country wanted them.

I am informed the government only wants to retain their services until the end of the present week.

SEIZURE OF TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. Washington, May 28, 1861.
As there seems to be some sensitiveness in business circles about the seizure of telegraphic despatches in al

the principal Northern towns and cities, and a general apprehension that private business transactions may be exposed, it may not be improper to reassure the publ that there is no danger of any such exposure. The War Department has instructed a commiss composed of highly respectable gentlemen, whose bus ness it is made to examine all the despatches under strict injunctions of secresy; and after having selected those of treasonable character, to reseal and

return those relating to mere business transact tions. All the despatches received at the various tell egraph offices will be brought into Washington, and be thus examined. The business of this commission as sumes somewhat that of the dead letter office in the Po office Department and will be conducted with the same secrecy, and a rigid regard to private rights and inter-

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BRITISH CONSUL AT PENSACOLA.

Sr. LOUIS. May 29 1861 says that Lord Lyons has written the British Consul at Pensacola, recognizing the blockade in the name of the British government, and warning English vessels of its No movements indicative of hostilities had taken place

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Boston, May 28, 1881. It is probably true that two of the new sloops of was ordered by Congress will be built at the Charlestown

Navy Yard. ham to day, voted not to make any nomination for lou grees. Consequently there will be little, if any, opposition to Judge Thomas, the people's candidate.

Brigadier General Pierce has been appointed to succee General Butler, promoted. He left for Washington to-day

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN GEN. CADWALLA-DER AND CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Baltimore, May 28, 1861.
St. Paul's street, fronting the United States Court House, was densely crowded, as was also the court room, at noon to-day, to learn the proceedings in the habeas corpus case of John Merryman.

General Cadwallader having, as stated yesterday, declined acceding to the demand until he could hear from Washingson, a writ of attachment was issued against him to day for contempt of Court. The Marshal reported that on going to Fort McHenry to serve the writ be was re-

Chief Justice Taney then read the following state

I ordered the attachment yesterday, because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon two grounds:-

First-The President, under the constitution and laws of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any military efficer Second-A military officer has no right to arrest and

detain a person, nor subject him to the rules and articles

of war for an offence against the laws of the United States. except in aid of the judicial authority and subject to its control, and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law. I forebore vesterday to state orally the provisions of the constitution of the United States which make these prin-

ciples the fundamental law of the Union, because oral statement might be misuederstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it in the office of the Cierk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week the Judge added that the military authority was always subordinate to civil; that, under ordinary circum-

stances, it would be the outy of the darehal to proceed with pesse comitatus and bring the party named in the writ into court; but from the notoriously superior force that he would encounter this would be impos the Marshal had done atl in his power to discharge his During the week he should prepare his opinion in the

premises, and forward it to the President, calling upon him to perform his constitutional duty and see that the laws be faithfully executed, and enforce the decrees of this The following is General Cadwal sder's letter to Judg

Headquarters, Department of Annafolis, Fort Mc 1888, May 25, 1861.

To the Hon. Roger B Farry, Crist Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Ballmors, Mo.:

Six—the undersigned to whom the annexed writ of this date, signed by thomas Spicer, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is directed, most respectfully That the arrest of Mr. John Merryman, in the said wri

tates—
That the arrest of Mr. John Merryman, in the said wrinamed was not made with the knowteege or by his order or direction, but was made by Colonel Samuel Yoho, acting under the centrs of Major General William H. Reim, both of said officers being in the military service of the United States, but not within the limits of his command. The prisoner was brought to this post on the 20th instant by Adjutant James William and Lieutenant William H. Abel, by order of Colonel Yohe, and is charged with various acts of treasen, and of being publicly associated with and holding a commission as lieutenant in a company baving in their personsion arms belonging to the United States, and avowing his purpose of armed hostility against the government. He is asion informed that it can be clearly established that the prisoner has made often and unreserved declarations of his association with the organized force, as being in avowed hostility to the g-wernment, and in readiness to co operate with those evgaged in the present rebellion against the government of the United States. He has further to inform you that he is duly authorized by the President of the United States, is such cases to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, for the public safety. This is a high and decigate trust and it has been enjoined upon him that it should be executed with jungment and discretion, but he is nevertheless also instructed that in times of civil strife, errors, if any, should be on the a'de of rafety it the country. He most respectfully submalus to your consideration that those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful bestition in which our moderate in the present trying and painful bestition in which of the country is placed, should not, by reasons of any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassements. He therefore respectfully submalus from the country is placed, should not, by reasons of any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassements. He therefore respectfully submalus

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS. ANNAPOLIS, May 27, 1861. Governor Hicks arrived here this morning, and rejoined his family for the first time since the occupancy of An-

The American flag floats over the city from the State House. During the morning the Governor accompanied Colonel Smith to Fort McHenry.

All is quiet hereabout. The Sixth Regiment (New York)

Col. Pinokney, still occupy the fortideations on the north bank of the Severn river, while the Thirteenth regiment commands the Naval Academy grounds. Telegraphic communication has been opened between

Washington and Alexandria. The line is in charge of the The former operators, who were secessionists, before leaving destroyed communication southward, and car.

MEETING OF THE BORDER STATES CON-

VENTION. FRANKFORT, May 27, 1961.

The Border States Convention met here today. Hon.

John J. Crittenden was appointed chairman, and Orlando

Brown secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present. arrival of delegates who are on their way hither.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO. REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE MILITARY WORKS The New Orleans Picayune of the 234 inst. has the fol

lowing startling announcement, which is important, if

STARTIMO INTELLIGENCE—DEVAFTATION OF SHIP ISLAND—AF-FRARANCE OF A WAR VESSEL IN THE PASS. HANDSCHOOL, Hamilton county, Miss., May 22, 1861. At two o'clock this afternoon the buildings at the light-house and fort on Ship sland were in a light blaze. A large vessel was in the Pass, with all sails set, which left as soon as the buildings were on fire. No vessel is now in sight.

Ship Island is the property of the United States government, having been ceded to it by the State of Mississisp! to be used for military purposes. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of Chandemer Islands, ninety-five miles from the North Pass of the mouth of the Mississippi, and seventy five miles from New Orleans. The island is an important strategic point guarding the South Pass to New Orleans by the Lake Ponchartrain route. Severa years ago the federal government commenced the erection of a first class fortification on the island, and the work continued at intervals until the rebel governm came into power, when the work was abandoned. The raising of a portion of the casemated tier on the exterior faces The rebels, after the federal force was withdrawn. took possession of the island; and the military works thereon, and improved it for defence by means of sand bag applications, and placed a sufficient parrison therein There were numerous wooden buildings on the island used for blacksmith shops, stonecutters jabeds and workmen's shantles. In all probability one of the United States vessels, of the Pensacola fleet, acting under orders from head-quarters, proceeded near the island, and with a few hot shot and shells have destroyed these buildings. This seems quite probable, as Pensacola is but one hundred miles distant from the island, and our intelligence from Pensacola of the 21st inst , in enumerating the United States versels of Fort Pickens, makes no mention of the steam frigate Powhatan, which was off Pensacola a few

It will probably be remembered by by our readers that the gune seized as Pittsburg several months ago, were intended for the fort at Ship Island.

THE TORONTO LEADER AND THE AMERI-CAN TROUBLES.

TORONTO, May 27, 1861. The Leader, the government organ, of this morning repudiates the idea that England, in recognizing the Southern confederacy as belligerents will, in any manner, aftera aid or comfort to the South.

Intelligent Americans here express great regret at the unfriendly spirit evinced toward England by a portion of

For Additional War News see Eighth Page